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Programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 1999: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report reviews the progress achieved by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in implementing its programme of work in the field of population in 1999. It covers the activities of the Population Division dealing with the analysis of demographic variables at the world level; world population estimates and projections; population policy and socio-economic development, monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information; and technical cooperation in population. In addition, other continuing activities of the Population Division are also described.

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Introduction

1. Population activities in the United Nations Secretariat are centred in the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. As described in the Secretary-General's bulletin on the organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (ST/SGB/1997/9), the core functions of the Division are as follows:

(a) Providing accurate and timely data, information and analyses of population trends and policies; identifying new and emerging issues, and initiating studies thereof, in support of the Commission on Population and Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, other intergovernmental bodies and the international community;

(b) Serving as substantive secretariat to the Commission on Population and Development, including the monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;[1]

(c) Promoting coordination among United Nations entities in the field of population;

(d) Preparing the official United Nations population estimates and projections, which serve as the standard figures on population for use throughout the United Nations system;

(e) Taking the lead in the development and maintenance of population information systems and networks;

(f) Providing advisory services to assist Governments in improving their institutional and technical capabilities for the analysis of population data and related information, the formulation of national policies and the implementation and evaluation of programmes;

(g) Preparing reports of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Population and Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(h) Preparing analytical reports, in-depth studies, background papers, briefing notes and talking points on population-related issues before the international community for the Secretary-General and his senior officials;

(i) Maintaining contacts with non-governmental organizations and academic institutions throughout the world; organizing working groups, meetings of experts, and symposia on population issues; and participating in seminars and professional meetings relating to the mandate of the Division.

2. The present report deals with the research and technical cooperation work and information activities carried out by the Population Division during 1999. The work programme for the biennium 1998-1999 was formulated and implemented within the basic framework set forth in the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Population 1994 and other relevant international conferences.

3. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to collaborate closely with agencies, funds, programmes and other bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the work programme and in connection with the follow-up activities to the International Conference on Population and Development.

I. Analysis of demographic variables at world level

A. Fertility and family planning

4. The report entitled *Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1998* has been completed and issued as a working paper. The findings from that report show that worldwide contraceptive prevalence (the percentage of currently married women using contraception) has reached 58 per cent, up from 50 per cent in 1983. The average levels of use are higher in the more developed regions than in the less developed regions, at 70 and 55 per cent respectively. Data for this report were compiled from national sample surveys from 142 countries representing 92 per cent of the world's population and pertain on average to the year 1993. The past three decades have been characterized by significant growth in contraceptive use in almost all developing countries with trend data. During the recent past, contraceptive prevalence

increased by at least 1 percentage point per annum — or 10 percentage points over a decade — in more than two thirds of developing countries with trend data.

5. The report also provides estimates of the amount of growth in contraceptive practice that would be needed to achieve projected fertility declines. By 2025, contraceptive prevalence for the world as a whole will need to be at least 66 per cent in order to attain the projected decline in fertility to 2.2 children per woman. Prevalence in Africa must rise to 46 per cent, implying for Africa a considerable acceleration — more than twice as rapid as that witnessed over the past 30 years. In order for world prevalence to increase from 58 to 66 per cent by 2025, the number of contraceptive users among married women of reproductive age will need to be nearly 60 per cent higher in 2025 than in 1993. The largest proportional increase in contraceptive users will be in Africa, where projections call for the number of married users to increase from about 20 million couples in 1993 to about 115 million couples in 2025. An analysis of Demographic and Health Survey data from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean reveals that levels of unmet need for family planning remain high in most developing countries, although as contraceptive prevalence has continued to increase, unmet need has fallen in many countries.

6. Globally, female sterilization is the single most-used method of contraception, and alone accounts for one third of all contraceptive use. The intrauterine device (IUD) is a distant second (22 per cent), followed by the pill (14 per cent). In the more developed countries, 7 out of every 10 contraceptive users rely on short-acting and reversible methods. In the less developed areas, by contrast, method mix comprises long-acting clinic methods — on average 7 out of every 10 users currently rely on sterilization or an IUD.

7. The Population Division has issued a wall chart on marriage patterns titled *World Marriage Patterns 1999*. The chart shows the most recent data available from censuses and surveys on patterns of marriage for 197 countries or areas. The data shown in the chart include the proportions of men and women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 45-49 who were ever married, and the average age at first marriage for men and women — also known as the singulate mean age at marriage.

8. Significant differences between men and women and between regions are evident in the mean age at marriage. The mean age at marriage is highest among countries of the developed regions where it is 27.9 years for men and 25.2 years for women. In the less developed regions, of the 148 countries with data for both men and women, the average falls to 24.9 years for men and 21.4 years for women. Among men, those in Asia tended to marry earliest, while among women, those in Africa and Asia married youngest.

B. Mortality

9. Work has continued on the preparation of the manual on the estimation of adult mortality. The manual presents census survival methods, methods utilizing intercensal deaths (extinct generations), estimations of adult deaths derived from the survivorship of parents, and estimations derived from the survivorship of siblings. It is expected that the manual will be published in the year 2000.

10. The proceedings of the Symposium on Health and Mortality (Brussels, 19-22 November 1997) were published as *Health and Mortality: Issues of Global Concern*. This volume contains 19 chapters dealing with: (a) the measurement of mortality and health status; (b) the state of the current knowledge about the evolution of mortality and health in developed market economy countries, countries in transition and developing countries; and (c) the analysis of risk factors associated with specific behaviours that account or may potentially account for large or growing proportion of deaths. In its conclusion, the report stresses the importance of undertaking comparative research and of disseminating the findings of such research so that countries may learn from each other's experiences.

11. An updated *United Nations Data Base on Mortality in Childhood* was completed, with data for 92 countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Each country file contains estimates of infant mortality, child mortality and under-five mortality, based on all the sources of data available since 1960.

C. International migration

12. As previously announced, the report of the Technical Symposium on International Migration and Development (The Hague, 29 June-3 July 1998) (E/CN.9/1999/3) was issued in February 1999. The

Symposium examined international migration and policy issues faced by Governments, including the protection of migrants and the prevention of their economic and social marginalization; provided insights through comparative in-depth country analyses; advanced ideas on how to increase the effectiveness of existing policies; and suggested ways of fostering orderly migration, with special attention to human rights and gender issues.

13. The Population Division prepared the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues" (A/54/207), submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, which analyses the views of the Member States and of relevant organizations, as well as the results of technical meetings in the field. Seventy-six Member States answered the questionnaire regarding a United Nations conference on international migration and development. In general, the replies of Member States indicate a lack of consensus about the holding of a conference and its objectives.

14. A database on trends in migrant stock by sex was completed in June 1999. It is a revised version of a first set issued in 1994, with a considerably more comprehensive collection of census data. It presents estimates of international migrants, by sex, for each country and major region, as of early 1965, 1975, 1985 and 1990, and the annual growth rate of the stock of international migrants for 1965-1975, 1975-1985, 1985-1990 and 1965-1990.

II. World population estimates and projections

A. World population estimates and projections: the *1998* and *2000 Revisions*

15. The results of the *1998 Revision*, which were officially announced in October 1998, have been published in two volumes: *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision, vol. I, Comprehensive Tables*;[2] and *vol. II, Sex and Age*.[3] A third volume of *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision* entitled *Analytical Report* has been completed and is available in draft form. It contains a detailed analysis of levels, trends and future prospects of fertility, mortality, international migration and population size and growth in the world's major areas, regions and countries. The *Analytical Report* also includes a full description of the projection methodology used, the assumptions underlying each of the four projection variants produced, and the data available for each country. A set of diskettes presenting the results of the *1998 Revision* in digital form has also been issued.

16. One of the main innovations incorporated in the *1998 Revision* as compared with past revisions was the extension of the age range over which projections by five-year age groups are made, from 0 to 80 (used in past revisions) to 0 to 100. This extension was possible because the life tables used in estimating and projecting the population were extended so as to have an open-ended interval of 100 years or more. As a result, the *1998 Revision* provides projections by age group of the oldest old (persons aged 80 years or over) and, in particular, of the number of centenarians in the population. Because of the substantial declines of fertility and mortality that have already occurred in most of the world and those that are projected to occur during the next half-century, the population of the oldest old is growing fast and is expected to grow at very fast rates in the future. At the world level, the number of centenarians is expected to rise from 155,000 in the year 2000 to 2,189,000 in the year 2050 according to the medium variant, and that of persons aged 80-99 will increase from 69.4 million in the year 2000 to 368.2 million in the year 2050. By 2050, the population aged 80 years or over will constitute 4.2 per cent of the world population.

17. Another important change introduced in the medium variant of the *1998 Revision* is the assumption of the maintenance of below-replacement fertility levels in projecting the fertility of countries that in 1990-1995 already had a total fertility at or below 2.1 children per woman. In 1995, those countries included China and accounted for 44 per cent of the world population. Maintenance of below-replacement fertility among such a high proportion of the world population is one of the major factors leading to a population size in 2050 according to the medium variant of the *1998 Revision* (8.9 billion persons) that is smaller than that according to the medium variant of the *1996 Revision* (9.4 billion persons).

18. Because of the changes made in the *1998 Revision*, it was necessary to revise the long-term projections to 2150 so that they conformed with the *1998 Revision* results. Consequently, a new set of long-range projections was prepared and the results are being published in a report entitled *Long-Range World Population Projections: Based on the 1998 Revision*. The long-range projections are made only at the level of major area and incorporate seven different scenarios. According to the medium-variant scenario, total fertility remains or rises to replacement level in all major areas over the period 2050-2150. Such a scenario yields a population of 9.7 billion by 2150 and, if replacement level is maintained over the long run, it leads to a stable population size of about 10.3 billion after 2300. However, future population size is sensitive to small but sustained deviations of fertility from replacement level. Thus, the low-variant scenario, where fertility is about 0.5 children below replacement level, results in a declining population that reaches 3.2 billion in 2150; and the high-variant scenario, where fertility is about 0.5 children above replacement level, gives rise to an increasing population that reaches 24.8 billion by 2150.

19. A new set of population estimates and projections over the medium term (1950 to 2050) is expected to be completed by the end of 2000. Work on the *2000 Revision* is under way, with concentration on the updating of population estimates so that the base year for all projection variants can be set to 2000.

B. Urban, rural and city population estimates and projections: the *1999 Revision*

20. An updated set of estimates and projections of the urban and rural populations of all countries of the world and of all cities with a population of 750,000 inhabitants or more in 1995 was completed and officially announced in December 1999. A report on the results obtained is under preparation and will be issued during 2000. Because the date of completion of the urban, rural and city population estimates and projections is usually one year later than that of national population estimates and projections, the series is being renamed to coincide with the year of completion. Thus, the *Revision* that used to be called "1998" is being issued under the title of *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision*. According to the *1999 Revision*, as of mid-1999, 47 per cent of the world population lived in urban areas and half of the world population is expected to live in urban centres by 2007. By 2030, over three fifths of the world population will be urban. The world urban population is growing at a rate of 2.1 per cent per year, more than three times that of the rural population (0.7 per cent per year). As a result, urban areas are today absorbing 57 million persons each year compared with the 21 million absorbed annually by rural areas. By 2025-2030, urban areas will be growing at a projected rate of 1.5 per cent per year, gaining 71 million persons annually.

21. Tokyo continues to be the largest urban agglomeration in the world with 26.4 million residents in 1999, larger by more than 8.5 million than the world's second largest urban agglomeration, Mexico City (17.9 million). However, Tokyo's population has been increasing less rapidly than projected in the *1996 Revision*. In 1999, the third largest urban agglomeration is São Paulo with 17.5 million inhabitants, followed closely by Bombay (17.5 million) and then by New York (16.6 million). There were 19 urban agglomerations with more than 10 million inhabitants in 1999, and the number is expected to rise to 23 by 2015, with Tokyo, Bombay and Lagos heading the list of major urban agglomerations that year.

III. Population policy and socio-economic development

A. Population policies

22. One of the major activities of the work programme in 1999 was the completion of the report on the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. The Eighth United Nations Inquiry is the first Inquiry to be carried out since the convening of the International Conference on Population and Development. As of 1 October 1999, 90 countries had replied to the Inquiry, corresponding to an overall response rate of 47 per cent. Seven out of 10 developed countries had completed and returned the questionnaire, in contrast with 1 in 3 developing countries. Within the less developed regions of the world, the response rate ranged from 14 per cent in Oceania and 30 per cent in Africa to 48 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean and 50 per cent in Asia.

23. An addendum[4] to the volume *National Population Policies*[5] published in 1998 was issued in 1999 which presented policy data for 14 countries that had not been included in the original volume. The publication of this addendum was made possible partly because of the information that became available from the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

24. The seventh edition of the population policy database Global Population Policy Database, 1999 (GRIPP: 1999) was completed along with the accompanying diskette and diskette documentation.

25. In the area of emerging issues in population policy, given the concern of many policy makers and scholars over the issue of abortion policy, the ongoing project on abortion policies was significantly expanded. In addition to the wall chart entitled *World Abortion Policies, 1999*, the first volume of a three-volume series — *Abortion Policies: A Global Review* — was completed (vol. I, *Afghanistan to France*) and the second and third volumes were under preparation. The publication aims at providing objective information about the nature of abortion law and policy in all countries at the end of the twentieth century. For each country, there is a fact sheet containing information on the grounds on which abortions are performed, additional requirements, and key indicators on reproductive health. Included in the background text is information on the social and political setting of changes in abortion laws and policies, the ways in which these laws and policies have been formulated, and how they have evolved over time. Where possible, data on the incidence of abortion are also cited.

B. Population and development

26. As part of its ongoing work on the demographic, economic and social aspects of population ageing, the first United Nations wall chart on population ageing was issued in 1999 to coincide with the International Year of Older Persons and the special session of the General Assembly for the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. According to the *1998 Revision* of population estimates and projections, 1 of every 10 persons is aged 60 years or over; by 2050, 1 person of every 5 and, by 2150, 1 of every 3 will be aged 60 years or over. Although the percentage of older persons is currently much higher in the more developed than in the less developed regions, the pace of ageing in less developed regions is more rapid, and their transition from a young to an old age structure will be faster. The majority of older persons are women. Among those aged 60 years or over, 55 per cent are women. In addition, among the oldest old (aged 80 years or over), 65 per cent are women. The reason is that women generally have lower death rates at every age. The percentage of women in older age groups is higher in the more developed regions than in the less developed regions owing to larger differences in life expectancy between the sexes in the more developed regions.

27. The Technical Meeting on Population Ageing and Living Arrangements of Older Persons will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 8 to 10 February 2000. The purpose of the meeting is to bring together experts from the different world regions to address the most pressing issues concerning population ageing and living arrangements of older persons. There is particular interest in understanding the relations between living arrangements of older persons and historical and cultural contexts, the social process through which living arrangements of older persons influences the demand for formal and informal support systems, and how Governments respond to these perceived needs. The meeting also seeks to improve the knowledge base, identify priorities for future research and raise the long-term visibility of ageing-related issues.

28. The report *Charting the Progress of Populations*, which had been issued as a working paper in 1998, has been updated and published. The report grew out of the participation of the Population Division in activities aimed at ensuring a coordinated and system-wide implementation of the goals and commitments adopted by the recent global conferences, and specifically the wall chart on Basic Social Services for All (ST/ESA/SER.A/160), which the Population Division issued in 1997 as a contribution to the work of the system-wide Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) Task Force on Basic Social Services for All. The report features the 12 key statistical indicators that were chosen for the chart on the basis of their relevance to the goals adopted at the recent conferences. The new report provides updated data as well as an analytic summary of the information, showing how near or far countries are in respect of

achieving the goals set out at the conferences with respect to the selected indicators in the areas of population and primary health care, including reproductive health; nutrition; basic education; safe water and sanitation; and shelter. The report also provides background information about data sources, coverage and quality. The Population Division received active assistance from other United Nations offices and the specialized agencies in preparing the report. At the request of the Division for Social Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Charting the Progress of Populations* is also being provided as a background document to the Commission for Social Development when it meets to prepare for the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development.

29. Data collection has been completed for the version 3 of the data bank on Population, Resources, Environment and Development (PRED Bank). The new version has a global coverage, the selection of variables has been revised, and a new user interface for data retrieval and export is being developed. The PRED Bank includes selected indicators from the *1998 Revision* of the population estimates and projections and other Population Division data, as well as economic, social and environmental indicators from other United Nations offices and other international organizations.

IV. Monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

30. During 1999, the Population Division completed the fifth edition of the *World Population Monitoring Report* (ST/ESA/SER.A/183). The 2000 edition focuses on population, gender and development, as decided by the Commission on Population and Development in its decisions 1998/1[6] and 1999/1.[7]

31. The report includes an introductory chapter that provides a historical review of population and gender issues in the global agenda. Other chapters provide recent information on selected aspects of population, gender and development and cover such topics as family formation, health and mortality, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), ageing and internal and international migration.

32. This report also contains an extensive set of annex tables providing indicators of the current demographic situation in major areas and regions, as well as data on population size and growth, population distribution, fertility and mortality levels and population policies in countries, major areas and regions. The annex tables also provide data specific to gender and population.

B. Twenty-first special session of the General Assembly, 30 June-2 July 1999

33. Pursuant to its resolutions 52/188 and 53/183, the General Assembly convened a special session, from 30 June to 2 July 1999, for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. Following the special session, the Population Division prepared and issued a special publication to make the Assembly's substantive review and resulting recommendations easily available to the international community. The publication is entitled *Review and Appraisal of the Progress Made in Achieving the Goals and Objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*. 1999 Report.[8]

34. This publication has two parts, plus the statement of the Secretary-General opening the special session. The first part presents a review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. This part provides an overall assessment of the issues organized under population levels and trends; population growth, structure and distribution; reproductive rights and reproductive health; health and mortality; international migration; and population programmes and resources.

35. The second part presents "Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development" (General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex). These key actions constitute the set of actions adopted by the Assembly at the special session to guide Programme of Action implementation during the next

five years. The set of key actions are organized under five substantive headings, namely, population and development concerns; gender equality, equity and empowerment of women; reproductive rights and reproductive health; partnerships and collaborations; and mobilizing resources.

C. Population information and publication and dissemination of research studies

36. During 1999, the Population Division's Global Population Information Network (POPIN) project continued to use the Internet as a tool to stimulate and facilitate global, regional and national networking for the dissemination and utilization of population information. A primary Network focus is on increasing access to substantive population information and data to better enable implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and to provide information support for informed decision-making.

37. In partnership with the United Nations regional commissions and specialized agencies, the Global POPIN focused on strengthening the regional POPIN networks and building interregional, regional and national population information capacities in Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa. Regional capacity-building workshops combined discussion of demographic and reproductive health topics and training in the use of the Internet including web site creation. Workshop topics included "Repackaging of Population Data and Information: Preparing for the 2000 Round of Population Censuses" (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Asia-Pacific POPIN); "Information Technology for Population Information Professionals" (ESCAP and East and South-East Asia POPIN); "Data Analysis of Population Change and the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action in Countries with Transition Economies" (Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Population Activities Unit, Council of Europe, University of Geneva and Global POPIN Coordinating Unit); and "Increasing Population Information Accessibility via the World Wide Web and the Latin American Population Information Network (IPALCA)" (three workshops organized by Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Global POPIN Coordinating Unit and University of Costa Rica). During 1999, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSD) also hosted a seminar on the interlinkages between population-environment-development and agriculture (PEDA) and introduced a PEDA computer simulation model to demonstrate the impact of various policy options on food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development in the Africa region.

38. Collaboration between Global POPIN and the regional commissions also resulted in the creation of regional Internet web sites for the display and dissemination of information about the regional implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and a global web site for the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly.

39. Other web sites created during 1999 include a site produced in collaboration with the League of Arab States Population Research Unit for the dissemination of Arabic population information and data; a bilingual (French/English) web site designed to enhance the flow of population information within the Africa region (created in collaboration with the Union for African Population Studies); a web site for the Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa) created by ECA/FSSD; and a Spanish-English IPALCA web site, created by ECLAC/CELADE, to encourage regional sharing of population information and data and to make information on regional events and population-related news known to a wider public. In 1999, FSSD also published the first two issues of *Africa's Population and Development Bulletin*, a new electronic/hard-copy journal which incorporates contributions from regional African population research institutes. The global and regional POPIN web sites were accessed over 5 million times in 1999.

V. Technical cooperation

40. The Interregional Adviser in Population formulated a programme of technical assistance to build capacity among population research centres in developing countries, in the effective use of new technologies of information and communication — particularly the Internet — for population research. As part of this programme, a training workshop on

"Internet for Population Research" was held in Ouagadougou in October 1999, organized in collaboration with the University of Ouagadougou. The workshop marked the launching of a subregional network of francophone population research centres in Western Africa, with its own web site and electronic discussion forum. Planning for follow-up activities and similar training workshops for other groups of countries was undertaken. The technical support services (TSS) Specialist in Causes and Consequences of Population Trends and Variables provided oversight of closing activities of two United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)-funded projects in Yemen. The Specialist prepared a paper on the reasons for the severity of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and, together with another staff member from the Division, made presentations at a training seminar on HIV/AIDS in Dakar, Senegal, for advisers from the eight UNFPA country support teams in Africa. In addition the TSS Specialist participated in discussions of the progress of the 2000 round of censuses in Africa, as part of an Inter-agency Census Coordinating Committee.

Notes

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.9.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.8.

[4] ST/ESA/SER.A/171/Add.1. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.3.

[5] ST/ESA/SER.A/171. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.3.

[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 5* (E/1998/25), chap. I, sect. C, decision 1998/1.

[7] Ibid., *1999, Supplement No. 5* (E/1999/25), chap. I, sect. C, decision 1999/1.

[8] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.16.

Annex

Publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division, 1999

Research studies

Population Growth, Structure and Distribution: The Concise Report. ST/ESA/SER.A/181. Sales No. E.99.XIII.15.

National Population Policies (Addendum). ST/ESA/SER.A/Add.1. Sales No. E.99.XIII.3.

Review and Appraisal of the Progress Made in Achieving the Goals and Objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. 1999 Report. ST/ESA/SER.A/182. Sales No. E.99.XIII.16.

World Population Monitoring 1998: Health and Mortality. ST/ESA/SER.A/174. Sales No. E.99.XIII.14.

World Population Monitoring 1999: Population Growth, Structure and Distribution. ESA/P/WP.147.

World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision, vol. II, *Sex and Age.* ST/ESA/SER.A/180. Sales No. E.99.XIII.8.

Health and Mortality: Issues of Global Concern. ST/ESA/SER.R/152.

The Demographic Impact of HIV/AIDS. ESA/P/WP.152.

The World at Six Billion. ESA/P/WP.154.

Wall charts

Population Ageing 1999 (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/179. Sales No. E.99.XIII.11.

Urban Agglomerations 1999 (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/184.

Urban and Rural Areas 1999 (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/185.

World Marriage Patterns 1999 (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/186.

Periodicals

Population Newsletter, No. 67.

The Newsletter is issued biannually to provide, to a wide readership, information on the programme activities of the Population Division; on action taken by legislative bodies with competence in the population field; and on meetings on population and related issues organized by the Population Division and other United Nations organizations, as well as on recent and forthcoming publications of the Population Division.